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10/015,680	12/17/2001	Patrick Baudisch	D/A1188Q1	5074

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EXAMINER	
ROSWELL, MICHAEL	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 02/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/015,680	BAUDISCH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Roswell	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 November 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 14-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 14-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed 22 November 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-12 and 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogle.

Regarding claim 1, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area wherein the image information data associated with each display area is to be displayed on the associated display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and a viewer associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting displayed image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the

displayed image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45, in which the image may span two monitor spaces, as seen in Fig. 4, and taught at col. 1, lines 62-67). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 2, Hogle teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Regarding claim 3, Hogle teaches at col. 9, lines 50-54 a forking display driver which splits a graphics stream into "parts equal to the number of monitors being used", which encompasses the claimed at least three viewers.

Regarding claim 4, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 5, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 6, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 7, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 8, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 9, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 10, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 11, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area wherein the image information data associated with each display area is to be displayed on the associated display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and first and second viewers associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting displayed image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the displayed image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45, where the image may span two monitor spaces,

as seen in Fig. 4, and taught at col. 1, lines 62-67). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Regarding claim 14, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 15, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 16, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 17, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 18, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 19, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 20, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 21, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area wherein the image information data associated with each display area is to be displayed on the associated display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and first and second viewers associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting displayed image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the displayed image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45, where the image my span two monitor spaces, as seen in Fig. 4 and taught at col. 1, lines 62-67). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being different

from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29). Hogle also teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 22 November 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that Hogle fails to teach scaling an image to provide a continuous display with portions displayed in different resolutions, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Hogle clearly teaches the combination of two varying-resolution displays for the purpose of a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation or transformation of image data (such as scaling) in response to a geometry change in a display, such as a resolution change, for the purpose of maintaining location data, at col. 3, lines 14-29. Indeed, the ability of Hogle to position varying-resolution displays into a contiguous workspace allows for the "substantially continuous" display of images across the workspace, as an image may appear to span two monitor spaces. See Hogle, Fig. 4 and col. 1, lines 62-67.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell
2/8/2006